DAILY \$8: TRI-WEEKLY \$5: WEEKLY \$3 W. ST. SMITH. A.S. CAMP. THOS. CALLENDER. L. P. JOKES SMITH, CAMP & CO., Proprietors.

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News Brevities.

.... Mr. Cobb, the new Secretary of the Treasu ry, gives notice to holders of stock of the loans of of the United States that the department wil purchase the same until the first day of June next, unless the sum of \$1,600,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay in addition to the interest accrued, a premium of 10 per cent, for the stock of 1842, a premium of 16 per cent. for 1847-'48; and a premium of 6 per cent, for the stock of 1850, commonly called the Texas indemnity stock.

... The prophecy of Dr. Cummings, a Scotchman, that the affairs of this world will be wound up on the 13th of next June, is creating considerable excitement in Paris. The smash will be caused by a tremendous comet coming in contact with the | plied by the term, UNIVERSITY. The instiearth. Other "learned Thebans" say that the comet is coming, but they do not be lieve in the "smesh."

.... The National Hotel at Washington has been closed in consequence of the alarming s'ckness prodeced in that establishment by the presence of a large number of poisoned rats in the water tank, cisterns, &c. Among others, the following persons were seriously aff cted: The President, still complaining; Glancy Jones and Robert J. Walker; J. L. Dawson, of Pa., Senator Fessenden and Bayard, world. It is proposed, to accomplish a with some members of the family of the latter; Anson Burlingame and lady, the latter continuing v. ry Al; Hon. Mr. Half and lady, of Mass., Mrs. H. baving been taken to the cars in a litter; Senator James, R. I., and family; a Mr. Lenox, of Cleveland, is dead; Simonton and his family were badly affected, and upon the return of the latter he had again somewhat relapsed; O. B. Matteson; Mr. Appleton, of the Union, continues very ill of this affection, but is recovering. Besides these there were large numbers, hundreds, who carried off the effects of a few days' residence here to all parts of the country in the form of a slow and consuming | city, taking a deep interest in the project, fever, a burning and restlessness of the intestines, with all the other symptons in their system of the action of a slow and mineral poison.

.... The late session of Congress made an appro priation of ten thousand dollars to be expended in testing useful inventions in gunnery designed to advance the efficiency of the Navy.

.... The stockhol lers of the Clay Monument Association beld a meeting in Lexington last Saturday, at which the Board of Directors reported that they had selected the design of Mr. Julius W. Adams. Only three bids were made for the work, Frankfort. The foundation will be immediately commenced, and the corner-stone laid with appro-J. Breckipridge is to deliver the oration. General Leslie Combs is to be marshal of the day.

.... An idea of the amount of letter-writing in the United States may be inferred by the number of postage stamps sold, which, during the last year, was one hundred and fifty millions.

.... The Mexican papers publish with great applayse the circular of the British Foreign Minister, declaring that English subjects by naturalization can only be regarded as such during their actual residence in Great Britain-in other words, denying the right of expatriation. By this decision, many so-called English claims against Mexico are

.... A correspondent of the New York Evening Post save: "While the public are agreeably enter tained with the life-like picture of Parisian dissipation, depicted so truly by Miss Heron, they are still more agreeably delighted with the belief that the son of the renowned novelist should follow so closely in the foot-steps of his father as a novelist. Dumas, the younger, did warrs Camille, but not com-POSE it. It was originally from the pen of Miss Berney, or lately Madame d'Arbly, and published under the title of 'Camilie; or, a Picture of Youth,' in the year 1796. Dumas has gained the credit of being the author, when the distinguished and much admired authoress of 'Evelina,' 'Cecelia,' and other volumes of a similar merit, was actually the original 'Camille.'"

.... The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer of the 19th inst., says: "Judge B. F. McKiernan (of the Criminal Court) and J. Knoz Walker, Esq., had a personal recontre on Poplar street, yesterday afternoon. Neither was seriously injured, but both proved themselves capable of giving and receiving Knox. We learn that the combat was commenced by the honorable Judge the same who yesterday ordered us to be indicted for libel, in allowing a respectable and intelligent citizen to express his opinion in our columns."

.... The question "who writes the negro songs?" is thus answered by an exchange: -" The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of " Uncle Ned, " "O, Susan nah," &c. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburg, where he occupies a moderate ownership, upon which, and a per. centage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as music is heard wherever men sing. In the cotton fields of the States, among the mines of California and Australia, the coast cities of Chine, in Paris, everywhere, in fact, his melodies are heard. "Uncle Ned" was the first. This was published in 1845. and reached a sale till then unknown to the music publishing business. Of the "Old Folks at Home" 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. "My Kentucky Home" and "Oli Dog Tray" each had a sale of about 70,-000. All bis other songs have bad a great sale. All his compositions are simple, but they are nut ural, and find their way to the popular heart, and link themselves indissolubly with its best associa-

.... A record of the large fires in the United States, during the month of February, shows that

.... They have singular and very cruel modes o punishment to come parts of Africa. One of the most common and terrible kind loffleted upon disobedient boys, is to rub red pepper into their eyes, Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond description, and it is a wonder that their sight is not entirely destroyed. Instances are eery rare, however, where permanent injury results from it. - A fu't offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast on the roof of the house, and thoroughly smoked

with pepper. The Boston Atlas, commenting upon the appropriation of \$5,000 to pay Healey for five por-traits of Presidents, says, "the assess of half a dozon American artists occur to us immediately, who can paint better portraits than Healey. His large pictures are all wretched. We need only instance, that enormous piece of canvass in Fascuti Hall, representing Webster's reply to Hayne, and the picture of Franklin at Versailles, which was exhibittel in Palois des Be cur dets at Paris, and is now, we believe, in the Capital at Washington."

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SUPPLISHED SH

.... It is believed that the track-laying on the the 25th and 30th of the present mouth, and that | get up a came presentation for Freeman's het-April. President Tara, and other officers of the would be gladly received, no doubt. road, deserve great cradit for the energy with which ther have pushed this great work forward to completion. We seeing that the Memphis papers propose a grand evictoration of the opening of the road, in that city, to take place about the middie of April. We see in for it -- and guarantee that

NASHVILLE:

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1857. The Proposed Southern University. In the month of July, 1850, Bishop Polk of the diocese of Louisiana, addressed a let ter to the Bishops of the dioceses of Ter nessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, proposing the establish University, of such a character as would supply the deficiences which, unfortunately, exist in the educational resources of those States. At the succeeding General Convention of the Bishops, held in Philadel-The plan suggested embraces the founding and erection of an institution, which will compass all the educational facilities imtution is to be supplied with Faculties in Theology. These Faculties are intended to be composed of such men as will in spire the utmost confidence in the enterprise; and make the Institution a peer of the most renowned Universities of the work of such magnitude, and in every respect so desirable, that the sum of not less than \$500,000 be contributed by the citizens of the States named. These plans and suggestions, we are pleased to see, are meeting the hearty approval of the people, so far as a general and warm commendation of the press, serves to indicate such feeling. We are happy to see our contemporaries of this State, and especially of this sition upon this question. We have been thus

Southern and South-western portious of it, is deficient in facilities, for the acquisition of a varied and profound education, by its youth, is lamentably true. We mean no disrespect to existing institutions, when we make this remark; and in expressing our concurrence and sympathy in this new preparatory to admission as a State. As a lemovement, we but express the feelings of gal proposition, it will be seen by reference to nine-tenths of the intelligent citizens of the the debate, a very able lawyer, Mr. Bayard, of South and South-west. We have always been tributary to the North and to European Schools, for the education of our sons. priate ceremonies on the 4th of July. Rev. Robt. Until within a very few years past, the oldest and most respectable institutions of been neglected to a most shameful extent. eyes to a judicious sense of their interests. and are looking around their own homes for the facilities, they have before sought outside pressure of Foreignism. But two days elsewhere, they find a very great deficiency, as well in number as character of their home institutions. The question is now practically presented, whether we are to reevils which are becoming, every-day, more and more intolerable, to continue to afflict We should have very little respect for that intelligence and liberality, nay, that independence and chivalry of spirit, so frequently and proudly boasted of (and, in our opinion, so justly claimed) by the this question, either to be answered in the affirmative, or to remain unanswered.

Men of liberal views and generous and philanthropic spirit, seeing and feeling the evils, to which we have referred, have, from time to time, made large donations to give relief from them. But not being responded to in the proper manner, by those for whom the benefit was intended, the means have, in most instances, evaporated without effecting much good. The people have failed to appreciate these exertions, and have suffered the benefits to pass, unnoticed, from them. We do not feel inclined to attribute this state of things, to the insatiate greed for money on the part of our fellowcitizens, to which some appear disposed to the South can have no part or voice; and from refer it. On the contrary we believe that it would be very greatly to their pecuniary to Revolution. interest, individually and collectively. The secret is, and it has ever been a weighty incubus upon the educational interests of well as the music, of his songs. They are sung this region, that the people have not consiwherever the English language is spoken, while the | dered and deliberated upon the subject sufficiently. A few moments reflection, will doubtless; convince all reasonable minds, not only of the propriety, but also the necessity of such an institution of learning tion of the Union ! in our midst, as that proposed.

We observe a very well considered article in the N. O. Bulletin, cordially approving and recomending the adoption of the plan and suggestions of the Bishops; and also proposing and urging that the capital be raised from five hundred thousand to one million of dollars. We concur in this amendment; and would be in favor of makthe number was twenty-nine, and the loss entailed commencing opperations, at least three times they did, -- was against the spirit, if not the by them about \$2,030,000. Compared with Janu- quarters of a million. This amount, we letter, of the Constitution, as the States could ed, perhaps more so, than a half million. With this fund, buildings of a style and magnitude, corresponding with the magnificence of the scheme, could be erected; and leave ample endowment for the necessary professorships. We believe nothing short of this will answer the demand.

> Hon, W. H. SSEPD .- We are gratified to learn that Mr. Sneed is recovering. He was erably whilst there in January.

Gen. J. D. C. Atkins has received the mocratio nomination for Congress in the 9th District. An old line Whig, named Freeman, had been flattered with the idea that he was to be the "happy man," but he could't come it. emphis and Charleston Railroad, between Tes- The meat is all for the democracy, the bones sumble and Mamphie will be completed between for the poor milet whigh. Can't somebody

self a caudidate for Congress in the 4th Distriot. The present incombett, Mr. Savare, le also a cantidure. Both are done North Alabama will be well represented on the co- in a fine field for the exercise of the Union & within its boundary, to remove him from one place American's talents for settling family feuils.

Alien Suffrage. disawhere in the Patriot of to-day, we insert an article from the New York Express, un-

der the above caption, containing extracts from the debates in the U. S. Senate, upon the subject. We commend this article to the perusal and careful consideration of our readers. It will be recollected the question was first presented to the Senate in 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was before that body, by a amendment proposed, if we recollect aright, by Mr. Adams, the American member ment, by the people of those States, of a from Mississippi. The Senate adopted the amendment without serious opposition. The Bill was then sent back to the House, but thera the amendment was non-concurred in; and in order to effect the passage of the bill, as it was alleged, the Senate receded from the amendment; and thus the deliberate judgment of phis in the month of October following, the Senste was countervalled. The question these learned divines gave the matter much has not been lost sight of from that time; but consideration, and agreed upon a plan of on the 21st February ult., the question as apoperations to carry out the proposition. plicable to the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State Constitution preparatory to her admission as a State of the Union, was again brought up by an amendment proposed by Mr. Biggs, a democratic Senator from North Carolina. Hereupon some debate ensned, and the question being taken the amendall the departments of liberal and elevated, ment was sustained by a vote of 26 to 24; and scientific and classical culture-including the bill was passed. On the 24th February, however, Mr. Hale, the distinguished abolition ist from New Hampshire, moved a reconsider ation of the Minnesota State bill; and the bill having been reconsidered, the question again came up on the amendment of Mr. Biggs, restricting the right of voting to "citizens of the United States." At this juncture the debate from which we quote, was had; and upon a final vote on the 25th, the amendment of Mr. Biggs was lost by a vote of 31 to 24; Cass and SEWARD, DOUGLASS and HALR arguing and voting together in the negative. Mr. Toombs, also, of Georgia, being in the same category. It is but just to add, that all the Southern democratic Senators except Mr. Toombs, Yulee, of Florida, Green of Mo., and Messrs. Johnson and

That our country, and particularly the aware of the more recent and exciting history of this question. We wish our readers to understand likewise the precise meaning and extent of this 'question of Alien Suffrage, as applicable to the territories of the United States. It is that every inhabitant of the country shall have the right to vote for delegates to form a constitution Delaware, a democrat, remonstrated against its passage on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, is eloquent in his denunciations of this feature of the bill. In his fervid, but just and manly protest, be shows how the power of the foreign influence the South, considered as a section, have in this country is making its attacks upon the consistency and integrity of the American Sen-And since our people are opening their ate; to what fearful extent that grave body, celebrated alike for its conservatism and its wisdom, is moved and swayed by the ignoble after a decided vote against this right of aliens to exercise the privileges of voting elapsed, until the same body, the identical individuals, responding to the same roll-call, by a still more decided vote, reversed and annulled a tain our wonted apathy, and permit the deliberate expression of opinion, made and recorded while discharging the functions of Statesmen and Legislators. Mr. Brown is earnest in his deprecation of this state of affairs, brought about by such a cause; and well does he estimate the patriotism of the people of these States when he says: "If foreign influence takes possession of the American Senate the American people will rise up and rebuke people of the South, if they were to allow it." The people have been warned, time and again, that these things which we are recording, would occur; but the warning has been despised, the admonition sparned; and the idea of evils accruing to this government from foreign influence scouted; and those who enter-

Sebastian, of Ark., took the true American po-

minute, in order that our readers may be fully

tained those ideas denounced as "fit for treasons, stratageins and spoils." It is as clear as the sun at noon tide, that this right of alien suffrage, which is, in its truth and essence, alien sovereignty, is to become the settled policy of the government, that the South has nothing more to hope for in the future expansion of our common country. There will be no occasion for Missouri Compromise lines, or Wilmot Provisos,-Compromises of every sort would be impracticable. The matter would be arbitrated by a foreign, uninformed, irresponsible power, in whose choice whose decision she would have no appeal but

And, yet, this is the policy now being fix ed and riveted upon the country by the Black Republicans of the North, aided-it may be said led on-by the President, Premier and the Little Giant. And yet, also, all these are supported by the S uth, confided in, applauded, elevated to the highest places of power, and looked to by the confiding masses for a vindication of the rights of the South and the salva-

Allen Suffrage-The Minnesota State Beitt.

From the New York Express. The debate upon this alien voting in Minnesota was long and elaborate, -and we deeply regret, in the limited official circulation of the Congressional Globe, that only a few of the people of the United States can see it. The debate was not confined to alien voting in Territories alone, but in States,and the point was made, particularly by Mr. B. li, of Fenn , that aliens voting in States, as some- party which never had any alliance with any other doubt not, could be fully as easily obtain- only grant the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States. The views of Mr. Bayard (dem.) an abie lawyer from Delaware, on this point, were thus

"The right of suffrage is entirely intrusted by the Constitution of the United States to the respec-But the question may arise hereafter-not before Congr as; we have nothing to do with it; but it may, perh ps. judicielly arler, whether under the frame of the Federal Constitution a State can authorize as y but a citizen of the United States to vote. That is a question which Congress ought not to touch, which we have no jurisdiction over, and so

connection with." not as reported, prostrated by paralysis. His | But Mr. Bayard was most emphatic against alien physician writes to the Knoxville Whit that voting. The Minnesots Lew, which Congress was his disease is sub-acute rheumation. Mr. Suced to adopt, provides that an alicu, only declaring his was one of the boarders at the National Actel | intention to become a citizen, one vote on the or- I nded foreigners. I have defended thee rights u. in Washington last winter, and suffered consider ganisation of the State, and against the adoption of this principle by Congress, Mr. Bayard was er-

ergetic in his remonstrances. "Under your naturalization laws. Congress baving the exclusive power, choose to prescrib the time and mode of naturalization; but a declary tion of intention does not make a party a citiz o.
Until a foreign-r become a citizen of the United
States, he even allegizance to the country to which
his allegiance was due previous to his becoming a
citizen of this country. The fact of his coming
here does not descray that allegizance. We never
contended for such a doctring. No nalley under neaven has contended for such a doctrine. When he becames a citizen here, we hold then that the change of allegiance is complete, and that, he b top a sitte m of the United States, we are bound to pro-teet him. But the duty of the citizen correspondwith the rights of the citizen; and the right make a citizen of the United States a vested in the Congress of the United States alone. Under crats: Here laws of nations, in all countries, it is the right to another, to place him to personal confinement,

to confiscate his property, if they see fit to That is the right of every Government.

WHAT IS THERE ODIOUS? " . We are not interfering with the right of a State (added Mr. Bayard). We are merely prescribing here who are the persons to select the representatives who are to form the organic law of timt State, in case they determine to apply for adnission into the Federal Union, having the proper population for that purpose. What makes this provision odious? Is the principle odious, that in a epublic you choose to confine the right of voting o citizens of your country, whether native born or naturalized? Is it not the law of more than half the States of this Union? Is it not founded on the soundest principle of self-preservation in a repubie? Would k not be a government of others and not of themselves, if any community were to authorize those who do not owe the duties of citizens to exercise these rights and privileges of citizens? then, what is there odious in your prescribing a estriction of this kind over the right of voting? see nothing to justify the appellation. You are viclating a great political principle when you authorte by your legislation a man to vote on a mere detration of intention to become a citizen, which do s not make him bound by alle, i mee to this Govrnment; nor destroy his allegiance to the country ron which he came. It war were to take place with that country, antecedently to his exercise of this right, he would stand in the position of an alien at all times hereafter to do, enter my most solemn enemy; and in that position you could send him out of the country, you could conficate his property; and yet to a person so situated you propose to ittrust the right of sovereignty. It is a right of par-States for the purpose of forming its organic law. Mr. Bayard then went on to sav, -- this was a side

blow to break down the five years Natural zation Law, and asked gentlemen why they did not propose at once to repeal the Naturalization Law, and give a man the rights of citizenship at the end of a

VIEW OF (MISSISSIPPI) SENATOR BROWN. "I have no outers to make against foreigners as class. Many of them are excellent people, and when they have been naturalized according to the law of the land, I am as willing to see them vote as anybody else; and whether they vote for me or against me, I would not in the slightest pos-ible degree restrict their privileges. Congress has wisely determined that five years residence shall be necessary to make one of them a citizen. I think the right to vote is a very essential privilege of a citizen, and I am not willing to we gh my ballot at the box against any man of less dignity than a citizen, I care not who he is, how exalted or how numble soever he may be if he be a citizen, he has an equal right with myself; but I have no idea of going and putting my ballot in the box, and then the next minute see a fellow come up and kill it, who is the mere instrument of some political tr.ckster, without knowing what he is doing. It was for the purpose of giving foreigners the opportunity required by law of being here long enough to learn some-thing of our language and laws, that I insisted in this Territory on a full execution of the Naturalization Laws-for that and nothing else. SENATOR BROW'S PROTEST.

Mr. Brown-I have no expectation of reversing the judgment which the Senate has already rendered. I consider by carrying the vote to reconsider this bill, the edict has gone forth that foreigners in this territory are to be allowed to vote in forming the State government. I take it for granted that we are to reconsider this vote, and finally come back to the passage of the till and pass it, allowing all foreigners in the territory to vote in the formation constitution. But before that is done I de sire, and mean, to enter my solemn protest against this whole proceeding from one end to the other. Sir, this is not the first time that I have observed

this proceeding. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was under consideration here, the first vote in the Senate denied to foreigners the right of suffrage in those territories. The bill went to the House of Representatives, and they disagreed with us. It was sent back here, and we were told that there was some great overruling necessity-that under the necessity of the case we must give in, or the bill would be lost. For one, I refused to yield. was one who to the bitter end stool out again t that proposition, and if during the four winters i have served in the Senate, there is any one vote of which I feel especially and particularly proud, it is

The question has been here in other forms. Two days ago we were called upon to vote upon the same proposition in reference to Minnesota. The Senate, exercising its uninfluenced and unbiased udgment, determined that no one should vote in the formation of a State constitution for Minnesota who was not an American citizen. By a calm and deliberate vote, after discussion, that was the determination of the American Senate. It was as the demination of the Senate, in my judgment, will always be, when uninfluenced by pressures from other quarters. But two days have passed away, and we have witnessed here this morning the remarkable exhibition of a reversion of that vote by almost two to one-not under the pretense that was brought to bear upon us in the purage of the Kansar-Ne or ska bill, that there was some powerful, overrul ing neces ity for it; for no such plea is put in now. There is no pretense that this bill is to be lost, or that any great injury to the country is to be done t it be lost, unless the amendment be rejected D. liber tely and without excuse the judgment of the Senate has been reversed. Why, it would not be decorous towards this august body to say; but Let me warn Senators that, in my feeble judgment, if foreign influence takes possession of the Ameri can Senute, the American people will rise up and rebuke it. It may take possession of other departients of the government, but the American Senate has been regarded in the country as the citadel of American liberty-as the bulwark that was to stand or the protection of American rights. It this body gives way under this sort of pressure, I tell you the American people will take this matter in hand, and they will set it right. What has occurred within the last torty-eight hours to produce this wondrous change in the American Senate? How does it come that a proposition carried two days ago by a respectable majority, is reversed to-lay by a vote of two to one? I protest most solemnly against this proceeding ;

cause it will make five hundred thousand Know-Nothing votes in the Union, and all the eloquence of the Senate cannot prevent it. Whenever the Sen ate is induced to reverse its judgment, formed columly and deliberately, and after full discussion, on account of foreign influence, the last citadel o liberty in America has given way. If I had the elque ce of the most gifted orator who ever spoke. I would employ it to-day agai at the doing of this act. If I could address my Democratic friends in an appeal that could reach their hearts, I would appeal to them in that eloquent voice to abstain from toing this act. Do it, and you will shake the Democratic party to its very foundation Let it be once understood that foreign influence can invade the Senute, and in forty-eight hours reverse a judgment deliberately given, and the considence of the American people will be shoken in the firmness of that great party. In that party, according to my judgment, is core ntrated the last hope of floerly in this country. I feel so -- I think so -- I so express mysed; and it pairs me to the inmost reces s of my heart to see that party doing any act wolch is to shake the confidence of the American people in its integrity. But how comes it that, in the short space of forty eight hours, upon a great question like this, a great political party is induced to chan e its position? Two days ago you passed this proposition; to-day you reverse your judgment by a vote of almost two to one. I know that the edict has gone forth that this thing is to be done. As a Democrat-as one of a great and powerful political party, as deeply and earnestly and sacredly devoted to its success, I protest against this proceeding ; I test against 't in the name of a violated Constitu loo ; I protest against it in the name of the rights of American citizens; I protest against it in the name of American liberty; I protest against it on every ground which the American mind can porsibly conceive as an outrage upon us, upon the

Constitution, the laws, and the privileges which we I have witnessed nowhere anything which struck me with more amagement than the exhibition we have bad to-day in the Senate. Where shall the American ming rest for security, to what point shall it turn for safety, if the judgment of the Seu-ate is to be thus suddenly changed on a great question which more than twice-as, more than five times, has undergone discussion here, and I am bound to say, has generally resulted, as it is likely to result now, in giving way to foreign softuence In my feeble way, as an humble Democrat-asder the Constitution; I have defended their right to tote, under proper circumstances; but, sir, as God is my rightenus judge, if this proceeding is to deliberate judgment of the American Senate, I can raise my voice no longer. It is not the judgment of the Senate that this should be done. I say so, because, only two days ago, after a calm and dispusmed of sewise. Influences, I am bound to say, to stich I am not subjected-and I pretend to be no more honest or patriotic or upright than other men; not it so terms out that, on this particular point, I seen to be a little fromer than other men -some sert of influence has been introduced here which sert of influence has been introduced here which has changed the whole current of the Senate.

If, President, I speak earnestly on this question, because it feel to lay that I speak in the name of a great party which holds the desirey of this country, as it were, in the paim of its band. Break down, destroy, overwhelm that party, and your institutions are not welch the gathering of them together. Look over at the other side of the Chamb r, and you do not find a solitary member of that party

commonly called the Black Republican party—but which I call sin-ply the Republican party—map does not note for this proposition. The Senator from

New Hamp-hire, [Mr. Hale,] comes forward to-day, and does us the favor to say that he voted for the proposition the other day simply that he might have the opportunity to do what he has done-move reconsideration; that he, isolating himself from s party-that he, the Senator from New Hamp hire, voted with us on this side of the question aving in his mind's eye at the moment to move his reconsideration. Now, sir, the whole body of hat purty come up in solid phalanx and vote to reerse the decision which we rendered two days ago. know not whether we are, here, more under the fluence of foreigners or Black Republicanism; out, I know this, that we are under some sort of in nce which causes us to change our judgment very suddenly. Sir, there has been no influence to cause me to change my judgment. From the nour that I came into the House of Representatives, and from there here. I have steadily and consistent y, without variation or a shadow of change, stood against this whole proceeding, and with the lessing of God, I mean to stand up against it to the end. The foreigner who has rights of citiz aship nder the laws made in obedience to the Constitu on, has my full and unqualitied consent to record is vote, being equal to any man in the Republic; out to him that comes in as a mere adventurer, nev having qualified himself according to the laws of he country to become a citizen- I would not award this bill or any other, the right to vote. Against hat proc eoi ig I now, as heretolore, and as I mean

Gen. (Sam) Houston, unable to make a speech, ose to express h'a regret -"I have never witnessed one in which I felt so

great an anxiety to participate as the one now on the tapis I know I am quable to proceed; but I protest against the passage of this bill without the mendments proposed. It is all I can do ' Mr. Crittenden said - . . The Constitution which established this Government made all the provisions necessary, and it made them for the people of the United States, and nobody else. Nopody had a right to interfere in this Government, by suffrage or otherwise, except the people of the Juited States, in the manner provided by the Conitution. There is no mode provided by the Contitution whereby any other than the original perties-the people of the United States-shall vote, except through the medium of the naturalization laws. When you attempt to confer it, then, on others, I ask you for your power to do so. The Constitution says nothing about confering the right of suffrage; but it speaks of citizenship. That is the character to which the right of suffrage beongs: it is part and purcel of it. That is the instrument by which the sovereign people exercise their sovereignty. It is their crown, their sceptre; and one shall take it from them, so far as I am concern ed and my vote is concerned. Do you think the people of the United States, if they could hear and witness this question being put, and knew that the Senate of the United States, on a clear case, whether aliens should vote in the formation of a constitution of one of the future States of this R public, and ecided that sliens should vote as well as American citizens, would view with calmness or indifference that question? No, sir. Every American heart, it seems to me, would feel a natural repugnance to it. It is no small question in the popular estimaion. It may be overruled, it may be forgotten in the wild hurran of a Presidential election; but let it stand naked by itself, and the simple question be put, "Shall we American citizens be, in effect, deprived, to some extent, of our right of suffrage by neutralizing it with the vote of aliens? I think it is inconsistent with the just pride of an American citizen, to suppose that he would not consider it as a matter of grave consequence to him; and so it is

* 4 The foundations of an American Republi a member of this Union, are to be lail; and whos hands are fit to lay them? To whose hands does the Constitution give this great work? To Ameri can citizens. By this bell you propose to give it to aliens. Is the Schat: prepared for this? Is it a question of expediency when presented in this point of view, and with reference to such a subject? It is to establish a constitution; to make a Republic. Is that a small matter, in regard to which we may be governed by a mere temporary expediency, and the little circumstances of the day, which to this party or that party, may seem to require that they should irge on to a precipitate conclusion a measure of this sort? Is that a little matter to be governed by considerations so small? No, sir; it is a principle.

But in spite of all these eloquent remonstrances, -the Sewards, the Wudes, the Douglases, the Hales, the Toucevs, &c., of the North-with the Toombses of the South, doomed the bill to pass,and unnaturalized aliens in Minnesota are on a parwith the American born and adopted cuizens in ereating a State of the Union !

This achievement of Foreign influence, to allow, every person, whether an American or naturalized tizen, or not, to vote in Minnesota, was accomolished by a cordial ex-operation of the Democratic Sepators from the Free States, and those calling themselves Reputlicans. Though differing widely from each other on other questions, Cass and Seward, Donglas and Wilson, Bigler and Hale, can, and to harmoniously record their votes together against Americanism, each apparently striving to outdo the other in toadying to Foreign influence. The vote by which the alies prohibition was struck out of

Ygas-Messrs Allen, Bell, of New Hampshire; Bigier, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fersenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Harlan, James, Johason, Jones, of lows; Nourse, Pugh, Seba-tian, Seward, Stuart, Yoombs, Poucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson and Yu-

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell, of Ten. essee; Benjimio, Briggs, Broadhead, Brown, Clay, Cristenden, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, of Tenn-see: Mason, Pract, Reid, Rusk, Stidell and Thompson, of

Kentucky-24. Yess-Republicans - -Free State Democrats. Slave State Democrats Naus-Americans Buchanan Whigs Fremont Whigs -Southern Democrats Northern Democrats

Here again we have pulpable evidence of the fact, that Americanism has nothing to expect from Republicanism, and that the Republican leaders are, in fact, running a race with the Loco Foco party in the Free States, for the support of the for igners,

MARKIED. On Tuesday, the 17th inst, by Rev. Joseph H. Eaton, President of Union University, CHARLES P. SMITH, Esq., of Texas, and Miss ANN MORTON, daughter of Mr. Joseph Morton, of this city. —Musfreedoro' Telegraph.

MISS M. HARDY. No. 31; Campbell's Block, Union Street, Up Stairs,

HAVING purchased of Mrs. BECKWITE her STOCK OF MILLINERY, no effort on her part will be wanting to please the e was may favor her with their patronage. marga-mimay!

For Memphis. THE light draught treight and par-senger steamer, ELLA, Captain Weaven, will leave for the above nod stermediate ports on MONDAY, the 284 test , as 4 o'c our AUCTION SALE,

TRABUE & LUCAS W E will sell on TURBDAY, March 24th, a large line of staple and Fanny Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hate, Boots, Stoom, Embroideries, Straw thools, &c.

At of these goods are new and from, of the latest

EMPORIUM OF FASHION! AMERMAN MISS W OULD reapertfully amountee to the Last es of Nush while ship visitely, that she has four receive the lurest

New York and Paris Fashions, For L dies' and Misses' Dresses, Muntilling &c. Sh. sepuid also miorus them that at a sex Matame Damocoss's Innproved Fram on Exc dater Oress Chars, the beautiful science of which enable, he recommends with the most artistic organic and accuracy. A point in his nail cases gustan lend. At No. 34 union street, Campbell's Sendings up stairs. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT NO. 20 UNION STREET. CHONKER is now receiving and opening his

Millinery Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The only Cash Store in Nashville.

WE are now receiving our Spring assortment of Boots.

W Shoes, sc., and propose se ling them at the lowest rice for CiSii. Our stock constats in part of the follow-

do side and front Lace; Heeled Kid and Morocco Boolees;

Calf and Cloth Congress Gaiters; Calf and Patent Leather, low quartered Stoes,

TWELFTH ANNUAL TOUR.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL!

EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

For particulars, see bills of the day Change of

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

LEATAER TRUNKS, and a large as ortment of common

L ADDES FINE ENGLISH CALF CONGRESS HEEL BOOTS.—Another supply just o, ened by march21 JOHN RAMAGE, 43 College street.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 18.7, Frains will run as fo lows:

GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

Passengers from Nashville by the Morning train, break

Through Tickets for Memphis, Waynesuoro', Jackson, Tuscumbin, Florence, Pulaski and Columbia, can be pre-

IMPORTANT TO

SELLING OFF AT

TWENTY PER CENT. LESS

THAN NEW YORK PRICES.

IMPORTED WINES, BRANDLES AND LIQUOUS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

it will be remembered that the President made it the duty each member of the So lety to read a paper on some

medical subject, or report a case to the next meeting.

w P JONES, Rec. Serly.

HICKS

CHINA HALL

46 PUBLIC SQUARE.

'NASHVILLE,

tritania and English Queen ware of the lafest and best tyles and quality, and at chemper prices than heretofore

LARGE CONTRACTS

DRNAMENTAL PAIN CING, GRAINING AND MARBLING

aving in that department secured the services of the mos-

CONLEY & JOHNSON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

No. 10 Broad st., and 94 South Market st.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Solls and Distillery Work made to order.
march 18

Spring and Summer Goods.

WARD & BERMINGHAM,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

re invite all to an examination of our Stock

urniture Ware-rooms in the city of Memphis, managements, upon liberal terms, with Manufac arrangements, upon liberal terms, with Manufac arrangements of Cedar ware, for a supply of every ar-

cle in the above line. He has, also, what is signed the Ne Plus Ulfrul' in the way of above saving macalines, to it: TYLER'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE

This is emergy a new article, and "biests the attchen" of every thing heretofers introduced in this line. It is now ready to contrast for the manufacture of sue thou and of these machines, which he is destrous of having constructed

The undersigned can be seen at Room No. -- Ci y Hotel. or the next ten days, at any time before it o'clock A Maranes 6 o'clock P. W. M. G. McDOU. Att., febil. Agent.

ROYSE & ELVERSON

NO. 20 PUBLIC SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE,

Bulley New and Choice Stock W

CLOTUS, CAS THERES, VESTINGS DRILLINGS

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

AVING purebased our Goods under the most favora-circumstances, we will offer great insucements in our reputational lique dealers, and somether from the trade as a

100 AH .- It this Pair Prime, and Chairs new longer to this Powdered Sugar. In stere and for sale by

thousdelay. A few County Rights, in Middle Fe

he Square and College street.

No. 62 Union st., between Cherry and Summer

line to give him a call before making final arrangemen R. T. FLEMING

a the line of his vocation, in all its various branches.

e attention of the public is particularly and respectfully

at twenty per cent, less than New York prices.

DEVENOGR & CHARLES,

AM in receipt of a fresh supply of best English SOLE-

DR. P. A JONES, Agent.

PARIGET & PARSENGER

5.40 "

march20-of

MAIL & PASSENGER.

Leave Nashville 600 a.m.

Leave Thompson 8,30 a. m.

Arrive at Thompson 7 55 a. m.

Ladies Heeled Last. Galters, plain and tipped:

Morocco and Kid Pump Boolees;

do Welt do Misses' Last, Gaiters, all styles:

do do Lades Kid Rosette Slippers;

do du Welt do; Childrens' Kid and Morocco Hulf Tie;

d) Vrivet and Lasting Stippers;
d) Kid Buskins.
Gentlemen's Super Stitched Calf Boots;

do Calf Perged Boots.

Boy's and Youth's Calf and kip Boots;

Low quarte ed Pat, Shoen

Cent's Cloth Congress Gaiters;

CHAS MILIER & CO. have opened the above Ga west of the Franklin Tumpike, near the City He where refreshments may be obtained. BRADSHAW & RUTLAND, (Successors to Robertson & Dashiell,) Boarding House. NO. 14 COLLEGE STREET, THE undersigned keeps a Boarding House on Cedar atreet, pext to the Verandah Hotel, where he is ready, at all times, to accommodate transient or permanent NASHVILLE, SIGN OF THE NEGRO. oaders at fairrates. His table is always provi-

GEO. W. COLEMAN.

Trust Sale of Lands No. 22, pages 508 and 509, I will, on Saturday, the 4th de of April next, at the Count-House Yard, in the city Nashville, sell to the lighest bidder for cash, two say tracts of and, one containing 30 is acres and the off eres, altuated in Davidson county, in District No. 19. red of trust. For more particular bounderies of said retrrence is made to raid deed of trust. DANIEL S. PARHAM. mar-bl6-trwtd

Magnolia Gardens.

House and Lot for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree pronounced by the County Con of Medfo d county, at the March term, 1807, in the case of J. P. Calhoun and others, expante. I will selling the case of J. P. Calhoun and others, expante. I will selling the case of J. P. Calhoun and others are the case of Magnet and Lot in the city of Nashville, snownall by, in the plat of los made out for L. H. Laner, and retered in the kegi ter's off co of Davidson county, in he No. 13, pages 552 and 553. Said lot is situated on the ner of Washington street. Trans. - Said Lot will be sold as fallows: The purchas do Sirap do: do Cafand Pat. Oxford Ties. We have a large assortment of Trunks, Valies, Carpet Begs, Hat and Bonnet Boxes, every style usually found in will be required to pay one-third in cash; the balance equal payments of six and twelve months; purchaser gi g bond and two approved securities.

Sale to be made at the corner of the Market-hommarchi6-4d JO H TH MPSON, Commissioner

Also, a large assortment of Hats for Photation use, Soft HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION ements to Cash purchasers
BRADSTAW & RUTLAND. FIRE-PROOF SAFES. THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING!

WITH HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS York 1803; and are the only American Fafes that w awarded Medan at the low-ion World's Fafe. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any c offered to the public; and the subscribers challenge COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 23D, AND EVERY world to produce an instance of these Safes failing serve their contents through the hottest fires, or a 1 picking the lock. The subscribers and their agents are the only DEEL'S old and original CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, under authorized to make and sell Herring a Patent Ch. Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. the direction of MAT? PEEL, the best Ethiopean i e-cator of the age, assisted by Twanvatalented performers S. C. HERRING & C. MACRANZIE & WILSON, Agents for Tenussee. mar

FOR RENT. TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, situated & .. use for the hands employed on the Railroad ! urniture in the house can be bought low, as d TRUNKS, Ladies HAT-BOXES, VALUESS, TRAVELING BAGS and SATCHELS. JOHN RAMAGE. id used for the same purpose, and the same boar

Block & Bro.'s CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

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FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPRINGSTELD, MO. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in 3 WM SIMMONS

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, respectfully a Stair Cares, Show Cases, Office Deaks, Fitting to g and Repairing, Ac , promptly attend

red at the General Stage Office, under the Verandal tel, Nashville, W. O'N. (ERK)NS, LEGAL NOTICE. DRUGGISTS.GROCERS.LIDUOR DEALERS, &C

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. 47 West side of Cherry st., Comper's formerly occupied by Ed. Ewing. HAVE taken in co-partner-hip my son, M M

the practice of Law in all the Courts of David.
One or both can generally be found in the offic Prompt and especial attention always given to and collecting all claims. (Money always read) sh I have been constantly and regularly engaged in to detect to my care in the countles of HE TWENTY-FIGHTS ANNUAL SESSION OF THE leKaib, White, Fentress, Overton, Potnam and

asiness men in these counties.

SIO REWARI OSI or stolen from ateamer Sechester, Se bundles from marked "O. X." Also, or Barked "Statey, Nov & Co." One box bry (in Berrent & Co." Any information that will covers of the above will exhibit the giver to \$

OW in store, over two thousand packages of my Winter PROPOSALS Painting Establishment the plan of this work:—

I. To keep always in the Directory a complete a BUILDERS, Householders, &c., are requested to take no-tice that the undersigned, having made the necessary griangements, and secured the services of competen of all business on n who may parronize the worl

torvals of years, so keeping the public fulls post In he department of HAUSE PAINTING, he subscriber is prepared to execute with the greatest promptoess, all contracts however large, which may be tendered, it a style and upon terms which cannot full to give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all manner of SIGN AND 2 . To burnish the Prices Corrent of all lim modities in the principal markets of the count flank Note List, Rates of Exchange, &c. Care ally 4. To give a summary of interesting news and

5. To serve as a convenient and advantag g medium for the whole country and for every de The superior advantages of such a vehicle of every one at first view,

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron Wares, &c., THE DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISER WIT on go if paper a if clear 'ype, in common new pi HAVE now in store, and cheap for cath, a complete a sortment of CHIKING STOVES of every size, pattow price of One collar a year, to be paid, it at. Every per an patronicing the work wilbedwellings, churches, chools, offices et .; Ornamental and Plain MANTLE GRATES, of all sizes; TIN WARE of the best material; STOVES and TIN WARE at wholesale and

Adv-risements, in the usual form, and exten ness and sill be leserted by the year, or for a retail: COPPER WORK for all kinds of machinery, such as boats, furnaces, foundries, fac ories, saw an grist mills, etc. Persons sub-c thing for the paper and wishin in fact, every thing that is driven by steam has need of our rork, and all find it to their interest to give us a call be ore contracting elsewhere. And as for the wrought Iron ity opposite their names on the sub-cr pian p ll can now use them our prices ranging from \$40 to \$150.

A'k | dr of Job Work done at the chortest notice.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. will be allowed a liberal commission, and sol e returned, as soon as possible, to d. M. HENKLE, Ja., No. 48 Ch

Landreth's Extra Early 1 BBL Lundreth's Fatra Early Peas, warra

Authracite Coal. 32 CASKS pure Anthroseite Ceal. 2m

HAVE received their stock of Spring and Summer Good the latest styles and best quality, which are now salespection, and would be pleased to receive order OPENING DA pen for Inspection, and the public generally. Codar street, March 75 Monday, March 23d, 18. PURNISHING MRS. J. BARTI FANCY GOODS.

BOEIVED this, by Express, a choice lot of Farnishing Goods. The latest style of Shirts, Neck Ties, Kid and Sile filores. Colors, Supender, Half-Hose, Stocks and Cravats, Pressing Robes, Laderwear of every variety, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILLINERY Trunss, Values and Carret Baga.

Al-o, a fresh supply of Fer unery and Tollette Scape, Hair Tooth, Crothes and Nail Brushes. Together with an assortment of Shell, Sudaio, Rone and Ivory Combs, &c., &c., and I respectfully invite the Lastes of Nuchville examine my stock, and will be happy to see mers, and no pains will be spared in each Ladies' and Gentlemen's Farnishing Store, corner of

"Quick Sales and Light Profits Don't forget to give me a call at TO FURNITURE AND CEDAR-WARE MANU-No. 29, Union Street PACTURERS.
THE subscriber, having just arrived in this City with a commission from one of the surgest Plane Forse and aire, nearly opposite Campbelt's buildings.

J. H. CURREY. FUNERAL UNCER-TAKER and CARINET MAKER, began sureto informable friends and the public s as has moved his Shop and Ordin rance to

Private Board A FEW GENTLENEN can be accommodate at No. 90 Lower Murket street. Severale, Street up and reserved for transless caston.

DY virtue of an attachment as a out before its, was, and to go end respect in in Haumer, against A. C. Woun, a shall expose to the highest bidder for out, at the Court be the Rich of MAROM. 18 T, a certain Notation MALINDA, about 15 years off, brief on at the said Wonn, to sailely each attachment and the Sale in lawful hours.

THOS.

LAND WARRAN WILL pay Cash for LAND WARRANTS - No. 25 Cherry street. In my absence hale ankland [Bobling] J. G.

HOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and WIFE can be accom-board, if application his made at \$8 for i our north of Reball at its within from he Square, in a healthy bonation. A few groups on one he accommodated.